

Vol. XXXIX.---No. 8.

Shall Gov. Ames be impeached and removed?

In considering whether the people of Mississippi shall, by the application of what B. F. Butler aptly styles "the conservative, effectual and practical" remedy of impeachment, rid themselves of Adelbert Ames, as the Chief Magistrate of the State, in consequence of his gross abuse of power--his omission of the things he ought to have done, and commission of the things he ought not to have done--we are met by the inquiry, Has he committed any of the offenses which are clearly defined as impeachable by the Constitution, and must his offenses be indictable to be impeachable?

We answer the first inquiry in the language of Manager Butler, in the trial of President Johnson:

The House of Representatives shall impeach; the Senate only shall try, and in case of conviction, the judgment shall alone be removal from office, and disqualification for office, or both. These mandatory provisions become necessary to adapt a well known procedure of the mother country to the institutions of the then infant republic.

In other words, the causes for the application of the remedy of impeachment and removal were purposely not defined, but were left to the discretion of the Legislature, whose members are responsible to their consciences and the people, for the wise and patriotic use of the power with which they are invested.

In reply to the second inquiry, we will again rely for our guidance upon the authority cited by Manager Butler, in the case above mentioned. Addressing the Senate, he said: "I pray leave to lay before you a brief of all the precedents and authorities on this subject, (of remedy by impeachment), for which I am indebted to the exhaustive and learned labors of the Hon. William Lawrence, of Ohio, member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, etc., in which I fully concur, and which I adopt."

From the "brief" thus "adopted" and "concurred in" by Manager Butler, we will proceed to quote:

In England, impeachment may, to some extent, be regarded as a mode of trial designed to remove from office, and punish, not only the offender, but the public safety, and the punishment, in the proper courts.

It is a mode of trial, in which the object is to remove from office, and punish, not only the offender, but the public safety, and the punishment, in the proper courts.

The framers of our Constitution, looking to the impeachment trials of England, and to the constitutions and usages of our own States, saw that no act of a President or of any State Legislature, or of any other officer, could be impeachable, unless it was a crime, or a misdemeanor, or a breach of the public trust, or a violation of the public duty.

They saw that the high court of impeachment, in cases of this kind, was not a court of law, but a court of equity, and that its jurisdiction was not limited to the removal of the offender from office, but extended to the punishment of the offender, and to the protection of the public safety.

With these landmarks to guide them, our fathers adopted a Constitution under which, in cases of this kind, the House of Representatives has the power to impeach, and the Senate has the power to try, and in case of conviction, to remove the offender from office, and to disqualify him for office, or both.

It takes no great reasoning power to discern that the principles here asserted and the rule laid down for the employment of the remedy of impeachment, apply with overwhelming force to the case of Gov. Adelbert Ames. "Our fathers," says this high Republican authority, "adopted impeachment as a means of removing men from office, whose misconduct imperils the public safety, and renders them unfit to occupy official position."

If Gov. Ames' "misconduct" has not demonstrated his unfitness for "official position," his tampering with the judiciary--his inciting riot and murder--his organizing a standing army under the lead of pretended officers not confirmed by the Senate, and, therefore, not authorized to act in that capacity, and his subordination of the civil to the military authority--his divers violations of the Constitution in its requirements, which are so plain that a wayfaring man, though a fool, could not err therein--his scandalous slanders upon the State and people he claims to represent, and his lawless endeavors, by means of a race war, to embroil them in difficulties with the United States government, in order to further the basest partisan ends--if the facts, we say, do not prove the "unfitness" of Adelbert Ames for the office which he claims to occupy--if they do not prove that his occupancy of it "imperils" the public safety, and consequently, plead, trumpet-tongued, for his removal, what in the name of common sense, of truth and of justice, do they prove?

No smoking will be permitted in the lobby of the Senate.

THE MUTTERINGS OF A COMING STORM.

On technical grounds, Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, (who a few years ago was as deep in the mire of official rascality as any of the carpet-bag class but who has scented the breeze of the revolution which is destined to sweep the whole concern into oblivion and has taken the precaution to save himself,) withholds commissions from Whippers (ignorant and depraved negro) and Moses (corrupt scoundrel) and his action is approved by right thinking men of all parties.

It is curious to examine the grounds on which these bad characters were elected to the Bench of South Carolina, by the ignoble rabble styling itself a Legislature. It turns out that the African element which dominates the body, drew the color line, and these selections were the product. The member who nominated Whipper said:

"We must have and will have colored men on the Bench. * * * I want a colored man; we want colored men." Speaker Elliot, the negro Radical leader, who was the delight and idol of Radicalism in the last Congress, and is now the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in South Carolina, seconded the motion, with warm approval of the spirit which prompted it. The "line" was drawn, and the infamy was perpetrated from which Chamberlain has interposed his executive prerogative to save the State.

In this desperate villany of the black-and-tan Legislature of South Carolina, is plainly to be seen the forerunner of a movement which is destined to hurl its authors and their political organization from power. It promises to be a repetition of what has occurred in Mississippi and other Radical-ridden and robbed States. Already a mass meeting has been held in Charleston, in which the people have solemnly resolved to strike a brave and manly blow for deliverance. May God defend the right.

Gov. Ames as a Statistician.

The following is from that part of Gov. Ames' message which treats of the financial condition of the State:

The condition of the State's finances is, in every respect, favorable. The real debt of the State, that is, its outstanding obligations beyond its ability to pay at once, with its current and available funds, (the taxes received for 1875), amounts to about \$500,000.

The State debt amounts "to about \$500,000!" And yet, in the very next breath, his Excellency overturns his own figures, by the following statement, also contained in his message:

The successful administration of State finances will be seen in the comparison of receipts and disbursements during the past five years:

Disbursements over receipts, for 1871, \$390,895 88.
Disbursements over receipts, for 1872, \$347,552 36.
Disbursements over receipts, for 1873, \$674,128 50.

While on the other hand, the receipts over disbursements were for 1875, \$419,114 17.
Total excess of expenditures over receipts for three years, \$1,412,575.
From which deduct excess of receipts for 1874, 49,114.

Total, \$1,363,461.
Now if, for four years, the total excess of expenditures exceeded the total receipts \$1,363,461, how does his Excellency reach the conclusion that the public debt is only "about \$500,000?"

From what source the Governor obtains his statistics, we are not informed, but here is a statement we have drawn from the Auditor's Reports of the first four years of Radical rule:

Excess over receipts, 1870, \$86,433.
" " " " 1871, 390,895 88.
" " " " 1872, 347,552 36.
" " " " 1873, 674,128 50.

Annual average \$573,214. Now if for three years the wreckers expended annually \$573,214 more than they collected, and for one year only \$49,000 less than they collected, how does his Excellency reach the conclusion that the State debt is only about \$500,000?

Even the Radical Times, with all its eagerness to smooth over the crimes, extravagance and corruption of its party, did not have the hardihood to venture any such random statement as that unblushingly put forth by Governor Ames. In one of its issues during the canvass, it made the following exhibit of the State indebtedness:

A statement this day received from the State Treasurer's office, shows our indebtedness to be as follows:

Bonds due in 1876, \$100,000.
Bonds due in 1877, 150,000.
Bonds due in 1878, 250,000.
Bonds due in 1879, 107,250.
Bonds due in 1880, 65,800.
Certificates of Indebtedness, 8737,850.
State warrants in circulation, 194,000.
Grand total, \$1,305,850.

Of the above amount in bonds, the State holds \$230,000, in trust for the Universities, which reduces the bonded debt to \$507,000, and leaves the State with a fraction over a million of dollars. It will not be difficult for fair-minded men to see the difference between this amount and the palpably false statement in circulation.

DE JURE OR DE FACTO?

Is Ames Governor of Mississippi by law, or merely by possession of the office? This among the other questions as to his official conduct and status, will be enquired into by the Legislature. From a careful examination of the subject, we are satisfied that he has no shadow of claim to the Executive chair other than that of mere possession.

The Constitution says: Art. VII. (Franchise). Sec. 2. All male inhabitants of this State, except idiots and insane persons, and Indians, not taxed, citizens of the United States or naturalized, twenty-one years old and upwards, who have resided in this State six months, and in the county one month next preceding the day of election, at which said inhabitant offers to vote, and who are duly registered according to the requirements of section three of this article, and who are not disqualified by reason of any crime, are declared to be qualified electors.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall provide, by law, for the registration of all persons entitled to vote at any election, and all persons entitled to register shall take and subscribe the following oath of confirmation: "I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I am twenty-one years of age; that I have resided in this State six months, and in the county one month next preceding the day of election, at which said inhabitant offers to vote, and who are duly registered according to the requirements of section three of this article, and who are not disqualified by reason of any crime, are declared to be qualified electors."

Sec. 4. No person shall be eligible to any office of profit, honor or emolument in this State, who is not a qualified elector.

A prominent citizen of Adams county, where Gov. Ames claims to reside, writes us as follows, upon the point of his being a registered voter in that county:

Adelbert Ames was registered as a voter in this county, but on the revision of the registration list fall the following is the entry of the Registrars on their books relating to him:

"1400--AMES, ADELBERT. NON-RESIDENT. Ames never was a resident as can easily be shown. The agent of Col. Noonan (who, it was said, sold Ames a residence), has always paid the taxes on the place and drawn for his advance on Noonan."

In this, (Hinds) county Ames has spent most of his time while in the State. He has never been considered an elector, and has never voted, and if he ever registered we never heard of it. If he ever did either in Hancock, where he claims to pay more taxes (but does not do it) than the "howling" taxpayers, we are ignorant of the fact.

Not being a qualified elector, as provided in section 2, article 7, "No. 1490, Ames, Adelbert, non-resident," has no legal title to the office, the functions of which he is pretending to discharge. He is therefore a usurper, and in this fact sufficient reason exists, if there was no other, for his removal.

A Good Beginning.

The New York Times, the leading Republican paper in the Union, admits that the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives has made a good start, and if it moves forward in the course forehadowed by the speech of Col. Lamar, they will deprive their political opponents of the capital with which they have expected to be furnished in the approaching Presidential canvass. The Times says:

"The Democrats have also succeeded so far in a reasonable degree in disarming whatever apprehension was felt as to the influence of extreme Southern members. In this respect, their management has been very shrewd. By putting forward the one Southern man who is not an extremist, and not even a very strong partisan in his mode of expression and action, and by keeping the remainder in the background, the party has at the outset made the best of the situation. We have no desire to set party capital made for the Republicans from Democratic mistakes on the Southern question. The fewer that occur the better for our country. It will be a happy thing for all concerned if the Southern members so conduct themselves that no one will remember whether or not they are Southern."

Now let the Democratic members set their faces like flint against all manner of "claims" that will be trumped up for getting payment; let them resolutely resolve that the cotton-tax refunding scheme shall receive no favor; and demonstrate to the country that in forgetting the past and its wrongs, they are looking to the future and its hopes, and all will be well.

Alcorn University.

This institution was established, and has been kept up, at heavy cost to the people, ostensibly for the education of the colored race. According to the report of a special committee, chiefly composed of Republicans, several of them colored men, to the Legislature, the institution is a den of corruption and iniquity, more suited for the preparation of pupils for the penitentiary and gallows, than for honorable avocations. If half that was said in that report be true, the concern ought to be demolished, and the ground on which it stands sowed with salt. The money which has been spent upon it, under pretence of education, has been worse than thrown away. We press the question of what to do with it, will receive the attention of the Legislature. We are not in favor of depriving the race, for whose special benefit it was intended, of any of the educational advantages which they now enjoy; but we hold that the money which is appropriated for their education, should be spent wisely and economically, and strictly for the purposes claimed. The best informed colored men of the State, and among the number the late James Lynch, earnestly opposed the Alcorn University project, and thought that the money expended upon it would have been more judiciously appropriated in the establishment of primary and normal schools for the education of the children of their race, and results have shown that they were correct.

Alcorn University was a sham in its inception, but it has turned out to be worse. According to Radical testimony, it is a gigantic fraud and a reeking mass of corruption.

D. P. PORTER, Esq., Secretary of the Senate, has appointed Mr. W. J. Brown, Jr., assistant.

The election of Hon. J. M. Stone, President pro tem. of the Senate, and of Hon. H. M. Street, Speaker of the House, from so large a number of able and worthy members, was a distinguished testimonial to the qualifications and services of those gentlemen. Nothing facilitates legislation so much as competent officers, in whose integrity the bodies over which they preside have confidence.

Hon. J. M. Stone and H. M. Street.

The Machado-about-nothing Affair at Summit.

The people of Summit have met, like loyal and law-abiding men tenacious of their honor and fair name, the charge implicating them in lawlessness and violence toward men charged with the execution of the laws of the United States. On application of Collector of Revenue Shaughnessy for United States troops to protect Redmond, Deputy Collector, the Administration telegraphed:

"Is your evidence positive of Redmond's pursuit, by armed bodies? How numerous are they, and how large a force do you require?"

To this inquiry, Collector Shaughnessy replied:

"Evidence is positive: Redmond was notified by the Mayor of Summit, Pike county, to leave at once, as he could not protect him. Armed bodies, numbering from 50 to 75 men, assert he cannot remain in the division."

To meet this statement, implicating them in the charge of violence toward Redmond and resistance to the U. S. authority, on which the application was made and granted for Federal troops, the citizens of Summit, irrespective of party, held a mass meeting and appointed a Committee of Investigation. In another column will be found the report which this committee, after full and free inquiry, submitted. Mr. Charles W. Bean, one of the signers of the report, is an old resident of Summit, and a leading Republican, and was the candidate of his party for the Legislature at the late election. The other signers are equally well known citizens. To the paper endorsing the report, are signed the names of more than one hundred citizens of Summit, which we do not print, because not deemed necessary for the verification of the statements contained in the Report. We have also appended certificates from Col. Travis, the late and present (Republican) Sheriff of Pike county, and Mr. W. M. Connerly, the Circuit Clerk, of the law-abiding and peaceable conduct of the people of Pike county. The Sheriff is explicit in his statement that "at no time since his official duties began has there been such a demonstration of 'force' as to prevent the civil officers 'from suppressing disturbances and arresting offenders.'"

The armed body of men, from whom Redmond fled with such precipitate haste, and whose "pursuit" was the pretext for the call for U. S. troops, were citizens who went with their wagons to the market town during Christmas week to purchase supplies for their families, and who themselves were fired on by assassins with almost fatal effect during the night while they were peacefully resting, not dreaming of harming anyone, or being harmed. The warlike demonstrations, which has been continued as an attack upon Redmond, according to this Report, was nothing more than a Christmas row among inebriated men, of which he was a quiet looker-on.

So much for this ridiculous act in the face of the bloody shirt.

The bill to abolish the office of County Treasurer.

The bill to abolish the office of County Treasurer as a separate office, introduced on Friday last by Mr. Muldrow, of Oktibbeha, provides: 1st. That the duties heretofore performed by County Treasurers shall be performed by Tax Collectors, and that the collectors shall be, ex-officio, Treasurers. 2d. That the Collectors shall make their settlements with Boards of Supervisors in the same manner as heretofore required of the Treasurer. 3d. It requires the officer to keep a separate book for the purpose of entering warrants and claims received, the name of the individual from whom received, and the amount and kind of warrants. 4th. For this service he shall receive no additional pay beyond that of Collector.

Relief for Tax Collectors and Taxpayers.

The bill, under the above head, which was introduced by Mr. Hall, of Panola, has passed the House. It provides: 1st. That the time of paying taxes shall be until the second Monday in February, 1876. 2d. That no damages upon State, county, school, or other tax, shall be collected for failure to pay prior to that date. 3d. That after that date all delinquent lands shall be advertised on the second Monday of March, 1876; provided that lands, hitherto advertised and sold, shall not again be advertised and sold. 4th. That owners, or persons otherwise interested, can redeem in twelve months, by paying taxes and 25 per cent. damages; provided that lands sold to the State on the 1st of January, 1876, can be redeemed without damages by the second Monday of March.

President Grant's circular addressed to each of the principal foreign powers, asking if it is not time for the Administration to interfere in the affairs of Cuba, to stop the war, is severely criticised as a departure from the Monroe doctrine that foreign powers should have no voice in the affairs of this continent. Besides it is assumed, not without grounds, that the Administration has its hands full of the legitimate business of our own government without intermeddling with the affairs of another. The country will take no stock in a war with Spain on account of Cuba.

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THE STATE PRINTING.

Premising that our able and respected contemporary, the Aberdeen Examiner, does not advocate the election of THE CLARION as the State printing establishment, but has expressed a decided preference for another party, we copy below its remarks in reference to the mode of performing the service.

We will repeat what was stated in a recent number, that both parties sectioned the law creating the office and electing a responsible party to execute the work at prices fixed by law, before the war, and the operations of the system under Citizens' Rule, was held up in the canvass as a standard of honesty, economy and excellence.

The lowest bid system was tried at one time in this State, and abandoned. The cost in the end was double the fixed price and elective plan which was subsequently adopted and adhered to. In the variety of work bids may be delusive, and can be made deceptive expressly for the practice of extortion and the presentation of claims for extra allowances. In one of the Western States two years ago, a party bid off the work for less than a cent, and brought suit against the State for \$68,000, and collected the full amount.

The Times, notwithstanding its pretensions of economy, struggled hard to keep in power the Radical party which has oppressed the State with burdens in all the branches of its service. It was brought here by its proprietor, Mr. Musgrove, who made a large fortune while holding the office of Auditor, during the first four years of Radical misrule, for the purpose (as it was understood) of competing for the public printing, and it never hinted its advocacy of the contract system until the Radical party was defeated. The "lowest bid" dodge possessed rare cleverness and beauty, and was precisely the thing for a Democratic Legislature to adopt to give a wheezing concern like itself "a chance."

But we set out to copy what the Aberdeen Examiner says:

We are emphatically opposed to abolishing the office of State Printer, and letting the work out to the lowest bidder, and cannot see that that would result in economy.

The usual plan, and, in our judgment, the only proper plan, is to establish a scale of prices for first-class work, that will yield a fair and reasonable profit, and then elect such a man or firm to do it as will be most likely to give us an able representative journal at the Capital.

In the matter of bidding, if that plan should unfortunately be adopted, we have no right to exclude the Pilot, (or the Times), or any other Radical concern, from the arena of competition; and as it is well known that that establishment is now amply provided with all of the material and machinery necessary for the work, it is reasonable to suppose that he would enter the field with more than ordinary chances of success, and possibly win from a Democratic Legislature the sinews of war essential in the campaign against us next fall, or if it failed to secure the prize, it could afford to bid so low as to ruin its successful competitor.

What the Democratic candidates for the position ask is only the ordinary prices for good work, and the advantage to be secured are the massing of the work in one office, and the large circulation guaranteed to any paper that may be the State official journal.

The Holman Resolution and the Southern Pacific R. R.

The resolution of Holman, of Indiana, declaring against Government aid to corporations and works of improvement, ought to have been so framed as to have excepted the Mississippi levees, the Centennial and the Texas Pacific Railroad. Otherwise it would not have received our support. They are all National objects, not the least important of which is the Railroad. It is needed by the Government to overcome the Union Pacific monopoly, which yields to its owners a net profit of \$5,000,000 per annum. It is needed for the transportation of military stores and troops for the protection of exposed frontier settlements and the Pacific coast. It is needed for the transportation of the U. S. mails. Its location is Southern and Western, but its objects are general and national.

We fully concur with "Anti-Radical" that the selection of Judges and Chancellors should be confined to the men who co-operated with the Democrats and Conservatives in overthrowing Radical misrule in the late election, until the roll of capable and qualified members of the bar in that party has been exhausted. It will be time enough, then, to take up the men who have been giving aid, comfort and support to the most corrupt administration that has ever disgraced any country, and the evils of which the people of the State will feel when nothing shall remain of it except a disagreeable recollection. Besides, rotation in office is a cardinal tenet of the Democratic creed, and the men who have abetted Radicalism for years and enjoyed the honors and emoluments of office during the long and bitter period of Radical domination, will have no right to object to the application of the doctrine to themselves, even tho' they are possessed with learning "above their fellows."

President Grant opposes a reduction of the army. The country could well spare the expense of maintaining the troops now quartered in the Southern States--particularly after the tremendous rebellion at Summit, Mississippi, on account of Redmond, has been squelched.

The Legislature is progressing well with its work. The Reformers are keeping their columns compact and moving bravely on the works of the corruptionists. The Augean stable will be cleansed.

In the Senate, Mr. Reynolds on Saturday introduced a bill that will kill the Gatling gun militia law. Well done.

United Order of Americans.

The following is the letter of a prominent New England Radical editor and politician to Ex-Speaker Blaine, which by an accident was brought to light, revealing a feature of the Republican programme in the Presidential campaign. It is now certain that the anti-foreign and Anti-Catholic influence is to be enlisted in behalf of that party in the Northern States; and this is to be supplemented by a free use of "outrage" material manufactured to order by Ames, Kellogg & Co.

"OFFICE OF EVENING COURIER, NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9, 1875. To Hon. J. G. Blaine. "MR. DEAR SIR: Eighteen months ago I told you that you could have New Jersey in 1876. I wish now to emphasize that statement. All of our people are for you, and we can carry the State beyond peradventure.

"Our danger is that the West will demand the nomination. This can be averted, of course, by a union of New England, the Middle States and stray votes from the South. A potent factor in our next convention will be the secret Anti-Catholic order. Grant is a member, and it has a good deal of strength in Congress. I think you ought to go in. It can be arranged so that you can be initiated anywhere by one person. The order is spreading widely. My obligations do not permit me to say more than this, except that Grant no doubt relies upon it to prove his ability.

"With wisdom at Washington and in the States we have carried, we can surely hold the country; but to hold it for a hap hazard candidate is hardly worth the candle. For one of a vast multitude, I want to hold it for you.

"Excuse this scrawl, and believe me, yours, very truly, "JNO. T. FOSTER."

A BILL to refund the cotton tax has turned up again in Congress. We hope that body will remember that the measure is not asked for by the Southern people, who produced the cotton and paid the tax, but by speculators, who, for a mere song, have bought the chance of getting the tax refunded. It is estimated that the gross sum of the tax collected exceeds \$60,000,000. It is shrewdly suspected that the King's interest, after deducting costs and expenses, is probably not far from \$40,000,000, and they would cheerfully assign half that amount, no doubt, to the Congressmen, who may put the measure through. The bill recently introduced claims that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to cause bonds of the United States to be printed, in sums of \$100 and upwards to \$1,000, payable at the treasury of the United States, at the end of thirty years, in gold, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent., and that the Secretary be authorized to turn over the amounts due each State, in liquidation of the debt assumed by the cotton tax; the States to pay individuals. A howl has already been raised over the measure in the North, and it is pointed to as evidence that the Confederates contemplate a system of raiding on the treasury. We repeat that if the Federal Government will deal with the reconstructed States justly in the future, and will not interfere with them in the management of their own local affairs in their own way, subject, of course, to the restrictions imposed by the Constitution--and treat them as co-equals of the Northern States in all respects--the people of these States will be perfectly content that the dead past shall bury its dead in all things. They only ask to be let alone, and above all things, they do not desire to be held responsible for the schemes devised, in their name, by adventurous speculators, North and South.

Congressional District Bill.

The following is the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Allen, to re-appoint the Congressional Districts. Without committing ourselves, pro or con, in reference to all the details of the bill, we can say that it would have the merit of securing to the intelligence and taxpayers interests of the State a fair representation in Congress, even under the most adverse vicissitudes to which parties are liable; and this should be the chief object of the Legislature. The infamous Radical gerrymander now in force, must be torn up, root and branch:

FIRST DISTRICT--Composed of the counties of Itawamba, Alcorn, Prentiss, Leflore, Union, Benton, Marshall, Lafayette, DeSoto and Panola.

SECOND DISTRICT--Tunica, Coahoma, Tallahatchie, Leflore, Yalobusha, Gretna, Carroll, Calhoun, Pontotoc, Chickasaw, Lee, Itawamba and Monroe.

THIRD DISTRICT--Montgomery, Choctaw, Holmes, Attala, Leake, Winston, Neshoba, Calhoun, Oktibbeha, Lowndes, Noxubee and Kemper.

FOURTH DISTRICT--Madison, Hinds, Rankin, Scott, Newton, Lauderdale, Copiah, Simpson, Smith, Jasper and Clarke.

FIFTH DISTRICT--Franklin, Aniele, Lincoln, Pike, Lawrence, Covington, Marion, Pearl, Hancock, Jones, Perry, Harrison, Wayne, Greene and Jackson.

SIXTH DISTRICT--Bolivar, Sunflower, Yazoo, Washington, Issaquena, Warren, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams and Wilkinson.

The following is the text of the proposed amendment to the Constitution offered by Mr. Blaine:

"No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund thereof, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect; nor shall any money so raised ever be divided between religious sects or denominations."

Now let an additional amendment be adopted that the earth is round, that it revolves around the sun, and that every man, without regard to race, color, etc., has a right to larrup his own jackass, and then let us "have peace."

The negroes in Congress (including our Lynch) voted against the anti-third term resolutions. The colored people are not yet much educated in the "traditions of the Republic." They are for Massa Grant.

A drummer in the wood business--A partridge.

CARPET-BAGGERS have seen their last days in Mississippi.

The pet measures of the Radical leaders are being badly at the hands of the Legislature.

The Special Revenue Agents' act was repealed in the House, and their cases kicked out of court.

Mr. VAUGHN of Florida, the colored Democratic member of the House, acts fully with the party both on the floor and in caucus.

The Legislature has gone to work with a will. Several important repealing and reformatory bills have already passed the House.

No more smoking in the hall of the House of Representatives. The rule against it will be enforced rigidly by Mr. Speaker Street.

Under the new rules of the Senate the Standing Committees were elected--heretofore they have been appointed by the Lt-Governor.

WORKING.--It will be seen in our legislative reports that the committees of both Houses are working with a will on the reformatory bills.

The factious line of the Chicago Times describes Ames' message as an "enthusiastic shaking of the gory 'undergarment in the breeches.'"

The House bill to repeal the law authorizing the publication of the journal in the official organ passed the Senate and goes to the Governor.

WE ought to have a message from the Governor, so-called, every day, the waving of the bloody shirt is so refreshing to the Radical party.

A DISPOSITION was shown in both Houses on the 5th, to charge the Executive office, and pull down the bloody shirt that is waving in the breeze.

THE Democrats and Conservatives must keep up their organizations in full vigor for the fall campaign; and after that time a full bodied carpet-bag Radical will be a rare sight in Mississippi.

THE yells of the black-line of 1875, "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker! Mr. SPEAKER!" from a dozen throats at once, have ceased to reverberate in the halls, ante-rooms and rotunda of the Capitol.

IT is demanded by the people that there shall be a new deal all around in the judicial appointments. There are exceptions, but, like angel's visits, they are few and far between.

CAPT. GEO. M. GOVAN, Clerk of the House, has appointed Col. Kinloch Falconer of Marshall, James H. Nevills, Esq., of Kemper, and Col. C. A. Brougner of Hinds, as his assistants.

THE head of the black line of the last Legislature, Censor of Jefferson, wagged considerably yesterday, but so much of the tail end of the line was cut off last November that the wagging will not do him any harm.

THE Washington Chronicle prints a letter from John W. Forney, dated London, in which he opposes the re-election of Grant, and does not believe that the latter wants a third term. He thinks Blaine or Washburne preferable for the Presidency.

HON. S. T. Oldham, Senator-elect from